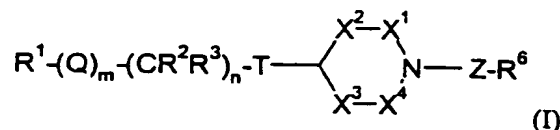


## CLAIMS

1. The present invention provides a compound of formula (I):



5 wherein

Z is  $CR^4R^5$ , C(O) or  $CR^4R^5-Z^1$ ;

$Z^1$  is  $C_{1-4}$  alkylene,  $C_{2-4}$  alkenylene or C(O)NH;

$R^1$  represents a  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from cyano, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylthio,  $C_{3-7}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy carbonyl and phenyl (itself optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkyl, phenyl( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl),  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkoxy,  $S(O)_2$ ( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy carbonyl); or  $R^1$  represents  $C_2$ - $C_6$  alkenyl optionally substituted by phenyl (itself optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkyl, phenyl( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl),  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkoxy,  $S(O)_2$ ( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy carbonyl); or

$R^1$  represents a 3- to 14-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system which optionally comprises up to two ring carbon atoms that form carbonyl groups and which optionally further comprises up to 4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, wherein the ring system is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from: halogen, cyano, nitro, oxo, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  hydroxyalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl),  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl),  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylthio( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl),  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylcarbonyloxy( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl),  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylS(O)<sub>2</sub>( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), aryl( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), heterocyclyl( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), arylS(O)<sub>2</sub>( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), heterocyclylS(O)<sub>2</sub>( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl), aryl( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl)S(O)<sub>2</sub>, heterocyclyl( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl)S(O)<sub>2</sub>,  $C_2$ - $C_6$  alkenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, carboxy-substituted  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  hydroxyalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylcarboxy-substituted  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, aryloxy, heterocyclioxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylthio,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylthio),  $C_3$ - $C_6$  alkynylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylcarbonylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkylcarbonylamino, SO<sub>3</sub>H, -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>18</sup>R<sup>19</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>20</sup>, R<sup>25</sup>C(O), carboxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy carbonyl, aryl and heterocyclyl;

wherein the foregoing aryl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, oxo, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl;

5 m is 0 or 1;

Q represents an oxygen or sulphur atom or a group NR<sup>9</sup>, C(O), C(O)NR<sup>9</sup>, NR<sup>9</sup>C(O) or CH=CH;

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 provided that when n is 0, then m is 0;

each R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> independently represents a hydrogen atom or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl group, or  
 10 (CR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>)<sub>n</sub> represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl optionally substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

T represents a group NR<sup>10</sup>, C(O)NR<sup>10</sup>, NR<sup>11</sup>C(O)NR<sup>10</sup> or C(O)NR<sup>10</sup>NR<sup>11</sup>;

X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup> and X<sup>4</sup> are, independently, CH<sub>2</sub>, CHR<sup>12</sup> {wherein each R<sup>12</sup> is, independently, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)} or C=O; or, when they are CHR<sup>12</sup>, the R<sup>12</sup> groups of X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>3</sup> or X<sup>4</sup>, or, X<sup>2</sup> and X<sup>3</sup> or X<sup>4</sup> join to form a two or three atom chain  
 15 which is CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>; provided always that at least two of X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup> and X<sup>4</sup> are CH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl group;

R<sup>6</sup> is aryl or heterocyclyl, both optionally substituted by one or more of: halogen, cyano, nitro, oxo, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>  
 20 alkylcarbonyloxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylS(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), heterocyclyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), arylS(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), heterocyclylS(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)S(O)<sub>2</sub>, heterocyclyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)S(O)<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, carboxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarboxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, aryloxy, heterocyclioxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio), C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarbonylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>  
 25 haloalkylcarbonylamino, SO<sub>3</sub>H, -NR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, -C(O)NR<sup>21</sup>R<sup>22</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>, R<sup>26</sup>C(O), carboxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl, aryl and heterocyclyl; wherein the foregoing aryl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, nitro,  
 30 cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl;

- $R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{21}, R^{22}, R^{23}$  and  $R^{24}$  are, independently hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl) or phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl); and,
- $R^{15}$  and  $R^{20}$  are, independently, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl) or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl optionally substituted by phenyl;
- $R^{25}$  and  $R^{26}$  are, independently, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or phenyl (optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl);
- or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or solvate thereof, or a solvate of a salt thereof;
- provided that when T is C(O)NR<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted phenyl then n is not 0.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Q represents a sulphur atom or a group NH, C(O) or NHC(O).

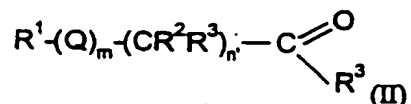
3. A compound according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein T represents a group NH, C(O)NH or NHC(O)NH.

4. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup> and X<sup>4</sup> are all CH<sub>2</sub>.

5. A compound as defined in any one of Examples 1 to 416.

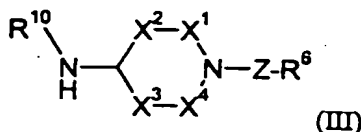
6. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 which comprises:

(a) when n is at least 1, the CR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup> group attached directly to T is CHR<sup>3</sup> and T is NR<sup>10</sup>, reacting a compound of general formula



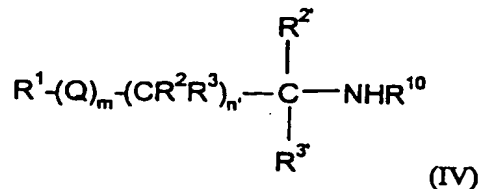
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wherein  $n'$  is 0 or an integer from 1 to 3 and  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $m$  and  $Q$  are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of general formula

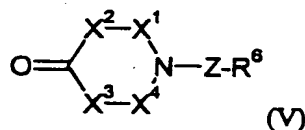


or a salt thereof, wherein  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ ,  $X^4$ ,  $Z$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^{10}$  are as defined in formula (I), in the presence of a reducing agent; or

(b) when  $n$  is at least 1, the  $CR^2R^3$  group attached directly to  $T$  is  $C(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})_2$  and  $T$  is  $NR^{10}$ , reacting a compound of general formula

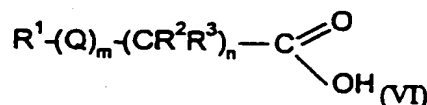


wherein  $n'$  is 0 or an integer from 1 to 3,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  each independently represent a  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl group, and  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^{10}$ ,  $m$  and  $Q$  are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of general formula



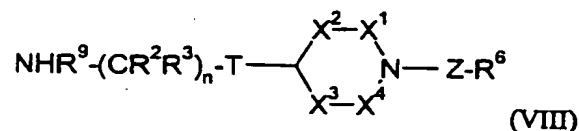
wherein  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ ,  $X^4$ ,  $Z$  and  $R^6$  are as defined in formula (I), in the presence of a reducing agent; or

(c) when  $T$  is  $C(O)NR^{10}$ , reacting a compound of general formula



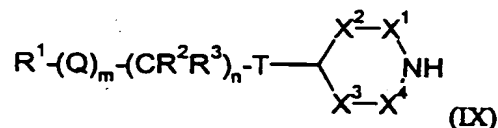
wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $Q$ ,  $m$  and  $n$  are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of formula (III) or a salt thereof as defined in (a) above; or

(d) when  $m$  is 1 and  $Q$  is  $NR^9$ , reacting a compound of general formula (VII),  $R^1 - L^1$ , wherein  $L^1$  represents a leaving group (e.g. a halogen atom) and  $R^1$  is as defined in formula (I), with a compound of general formula



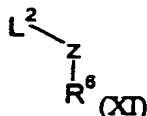
or a salt thereof, wherein  $n$ ,  $T$ ,  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ ,  $X^4$ ,  $Z$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^9$  are as defined in formula (I); or

(e) when at least one of  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  represents a hydrogen atom, reacting a compound of general formula



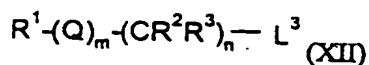
or a salt thereof, wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $Q$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ ,  $X^4$  and  $T$  are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of general formula (X),  $R^6 - C(O) - R^{20}$ , wherein  $R^{20}$  represents a hydrogen atom or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl group and  $R^6$  is as defined in formula (I), in the presence of a reducing agent; or

(f) reacting a compound of formula (IX) as defined in (e) above, with a compound of general formula



wherein  $L^2$  represents a leaving group (e.g. a halogen atom) and  $Z$  and  $R^6$  are as defined in formula (I); or

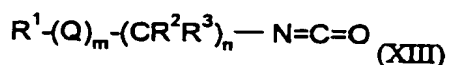
(g) when  $T$  is  $NR^{10}$ , reacting a compound of general formula



wherein  $L^3$  represents a leaving group (e.g. a halogen atom) and  $R^1, R^2, R^3, m, n$  and  $Q$  are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of formula (III) or a salt thereof as defined in (a) above; or

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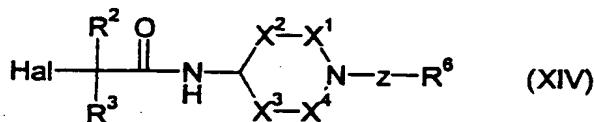
(h) when  $T$  is  $NHC(O)NR^{10}$ , reacting a compound of general formula



wherein  $R^1, R^2, R^3, Q, m$  and  $n$  are as defined in formula (I), with a compound of formula (III) or a salt thereof as defined in (a) above; or

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(i) when  $T$  is  $C(O)NH$ ,  $Z$  is  $CH_2$ ,  $n$  is 1,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are hydrogen or  $C_1-C_4$  alkyl and  $Q$  is oxygen or sulphur, reacting a compound of formula (XIV):



15 wherein  $\text{Hal}$  is a suitable halogen,  $R^2, R^3, X^1, X^2, X^3, X^4, Z$  and  $R^6$  are as defined in formula (I), with  $R^1OH$  or  $R^1SH$  in the presence of a suitable base;

and optionally after (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) forming a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate of the compound of formula (I) obtained.

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7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

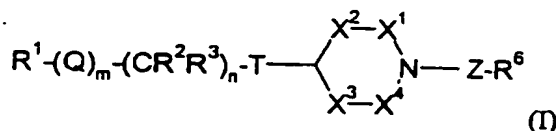
25 8. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 7 which comprises mixing a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

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9. A compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 for use in therapy.

10. Use of a compound of formula (I),



wherein

Z is  $CR^4R^5$ , C(O) or  $CR^4R^5-Z^1$ ;

Z<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylene, C<sub>2-4</sub> alkenylene or C(O)NH;

- 10 R<sup>1</sup> represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from cyano, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3-7</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy-carbonyl and phenyl (itself optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy-carbonyl); or
- 15 R<sup>1</sup> represents C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl optionally substituted by phenyl (itself optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy-carbonyl); or
- R<sup>1</sup> represents a 3- to 14-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system which optionally
- 20 comprises up to two ring carbon atoms that form carbonyl groups and which optionally further comprises up to 4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, wherein the ring system is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from: halogen, cyano, nitro, oxo, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>3-7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl),
- 25 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylS(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), heterocyclyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), arylS(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), heterocyclylS(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)S(O)<sub>2</sub>, heterocyclyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)S(O)<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, carboxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarboxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, aryloxy, heterocyclyloxy,
- 30 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3-7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio), C<sub>3-6</sub> alkynylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>

alkylcarbonylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkylcarbonylamino, SO<sub>3</sub>H, -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup>,  
 S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>18</sup>R<sup>19</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>20</sup>, R<sup>25</sup>C(O), carboxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, aryl and heterocyclyl;  
 wherein the foregoing aryl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted by one or  
 more of halogen, oxo, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>  
 alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>  
 alkoxy; 5

m is 0 or 1;

Q represents an oxygen or sulphur atom or a group NR<sup>9</sup>, C(O), C(O)NR<sup>9</sup>, NR<sup>9</sup>C(O) or  
 CH=CH;

10 n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 provided that when n is 0, then m is 0;

each R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> independently represents a hydrogen atom or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl group, or  
 (CR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>)<sub>n</sub> represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl optionally substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

T represents a group NR<sup>10</sup>, C(O)NR<sup>10</sup>, NR<sup>11</sup>C(O)NR<sup>10</sup> or C(O)NR<sup>10</sup>NR<sup>11</sup>;

X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup> and X<sup>4</sup> are, independently, CH<sub>2</sub>, CHR<sup>12</sup> {wherein each R<sup>12</sup> is, independently,  
 15 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)} or C=O; or, when they are CHR<sup>12</sup>, the R<sup>12</sup>  
 groups of X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>3</sup> or X<sup>4</sup>, or, X<sup>2</sup> and X<sup>3</sup> or X<sup>4</sup> join to form a two or three atom chain  
 which is CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>; provided always that at least two  
 of X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup> and X<sup>4</sup> are CH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl group;

20 R<sup>6</sup> is aryl or heterocyclyl, both optionally substituted by one or more of: halogen, cyano,  
 nitro, oxo, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>  
 alkyl), C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>  
 alkylcarbonyloxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylS(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl),  
 heterocyclyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), arylS(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), heterocyclylS(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), aryl(C<sub>1</sub>-  
 25 C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)S(O)<sub>2</sub>, heterocyclyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)S(O)<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, carboxy-  
 substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarboxy-  
 substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, aryloxy, heterocyclioxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-  
 C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio), C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylcarbonylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>  
 haloalkylcarbonylamino, SO<sub>3</sub>H, -NR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, -C(O)NR<sup>21</sup>R<sup>22</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>,  
 30 R<sup>26</sup>C(O), carboxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, aryl and heterocyclyl; wherein the foregoing  
 aryl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, nitro,



- cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy carbonyl;
- R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup>, R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>13</sup>, R<sup>14</sup>, R<sup>16</sup>, R<sup>17</sup>, R<sup>18</sup>, R<sup>19</sup>, R<sup>21</sup>, R<sup>22</sup>, R<sup>23</sup> and R<sup>24</sup> are, independently hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl) or phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl); and,
- R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>20</sup> are, independently, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl) or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl optionally substituted by phenyl;
- R<sup>25</sup> and R<sup>26</sup> are, independently, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or phenyl (optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl), C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, carboxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy carbonyl);
- or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or solvate thereof, or a solvate of a salt thereof; in the manufacture of a medicament for the modulation of a chemokine receptor.
11. A method of treating an inflammatory disease in a patient suffering from, or at risk of, said disease, which comprises administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or solvate thereof, or a solvate of a salt thereof, as defined claim 10.